

DISDERIA INORNATA, A NEW SPECIES OF  
PENTATOMID FROM MEXICO  
(HETEROPTERA, PENTATOMIDAE)

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In 1910, Bergroth (Ent. News, vol. 21, pp. 18-21) erected the generic name *Disderia* in order to correct an error of identification made by Distant (Biol. Cent. Amer., Heteroptera, vol. 1, p. 83, pl. 7, fig. 9) who placed a Mexican species which he called *decorata* in Stal's genus *Phalaecus*. As Bergroth pointed out no relationship exists between *Phalaecus* and *Disderia*; indeed, as far as the latter is concerned, there is no other American genus related to it. The genotype automatically became *Disderia decorata* (Distant).

Until the present writing no other species of this genus seems to have been described. In 1933, while collecting in southern Mexico, R. L. Usinger and H. E. Hinton took a number of pentatomid specimens which up to the present have remained unidentified. I had the privilege of borrowing these from Doctor Usinger during my last visit to his laboratory in 1958. In his collection they were intermixed with a number of examples of *Banasa* with which they could readily be confused since, in superficial appearance, they have the same general build of some species of that genus. These form the type series for the accompanying description.

Bergroth, in setting up *Disderia*, was apparently overly precise in enumerating basic characteristics for his genus, using some that I feel are of a specific rather than of a generic status. If we discount the relative lengths of antennal segments II and III, the localized reflexion of the lateral pronotal margin, the number and arrangement of punctures on the embolium (exocorium of Bergroth) and the asulcate tibiae, then the species described below falls into this genus, for all the characters specified by Bergroth fit.

The one principal feature that makes me hesitate to put this new species in the genus *Disderia* is the very great discrepancy

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shown in the composition of the external male genitalia of *D. decorata* and those of the new species. Through the kindness of Mr. R. J. Izzard, of the British Museum, I was permitted to borrow one of Distant's male co-types to compare with the males of my proposed species. The figures (Fig. 1 and 2) included in this article are camera lucida drawings made of that specimen. Comparison of the figures with those of the proposed species will show, far better than a lengthy description, wherein the significant differences lie. In spite of these great differences I am loathe to erect a new genus primarily on the construction of the external male genitalia.

Whereas *Disderia decorata* (Distant) is contrastingly marked in dark and light colors, the proposed new species is concolorous brownish; to emphasize this difference I am calling the latter *Disderia inornata*.

***Disderia inornata*, new species**

Elongate ovate; intermediate in size, 10.0 mm–12.0 mm. long; fulvous, generously overlain with piceous, fuscous and ferruginous punctures, which are rather dense, especially on the hemelytra; those on the head, anterior lateral portions of the pronotum, embolium and connexivum tending to be dark bronzy green. Overall color medium brown.

Head two-thirds of the medial length of the pronotum (60/90) and five-sixths as wide between the eyes as long (50/60); antecular margins moderately sinuate, hardly reflexed, juga and tylus subequal, apex moderately rounded; disc mildly impressed, punctures piceous with a bronzy green tone, moderately dense and evenly spaced; ocelli red, about two and one-fourth times as far apart as distant from the eyes; eyes castaneous to medium brown. Antennae light orange fulvous, segments I, II, and III lightly stippled with fuscous dots; segmental ratios: 20/50/40/70/75, i.e. segment II slightly longer than III and two-thirds as long as V.

Pronotum two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially (230/90); anterior margin broadly and shallowly excavated to receive the head, truncated behind the eyes, barely surpassing them laterally and terminating in a minute extrorse apical tooth; anterolateral margins acute, essentially straight, not reflexed; humeri rounded and not at all produced; posterolateral margins straight, each about half as long as the width of the very weakly arcuate (subtruncate) posterior margin; disc rather evenly punctured, the punctures of the central portion ferruginous to fuscous, those near the lateral margins denser and darker, bronzy green; surface rather evenly convex, no rugae evident; cicatrices quite well defined.

Scutellum one-fourth longer than wide at the base (180/145); punctures fuscous, largest and most widespread centrally near the base, those nearer the margins and on the postfrenal portion denser and finer; the frenum ends two-thirds of the distance from the base, the margins from there onward subparallel to mildly convergent, apex moderately rounded, basal

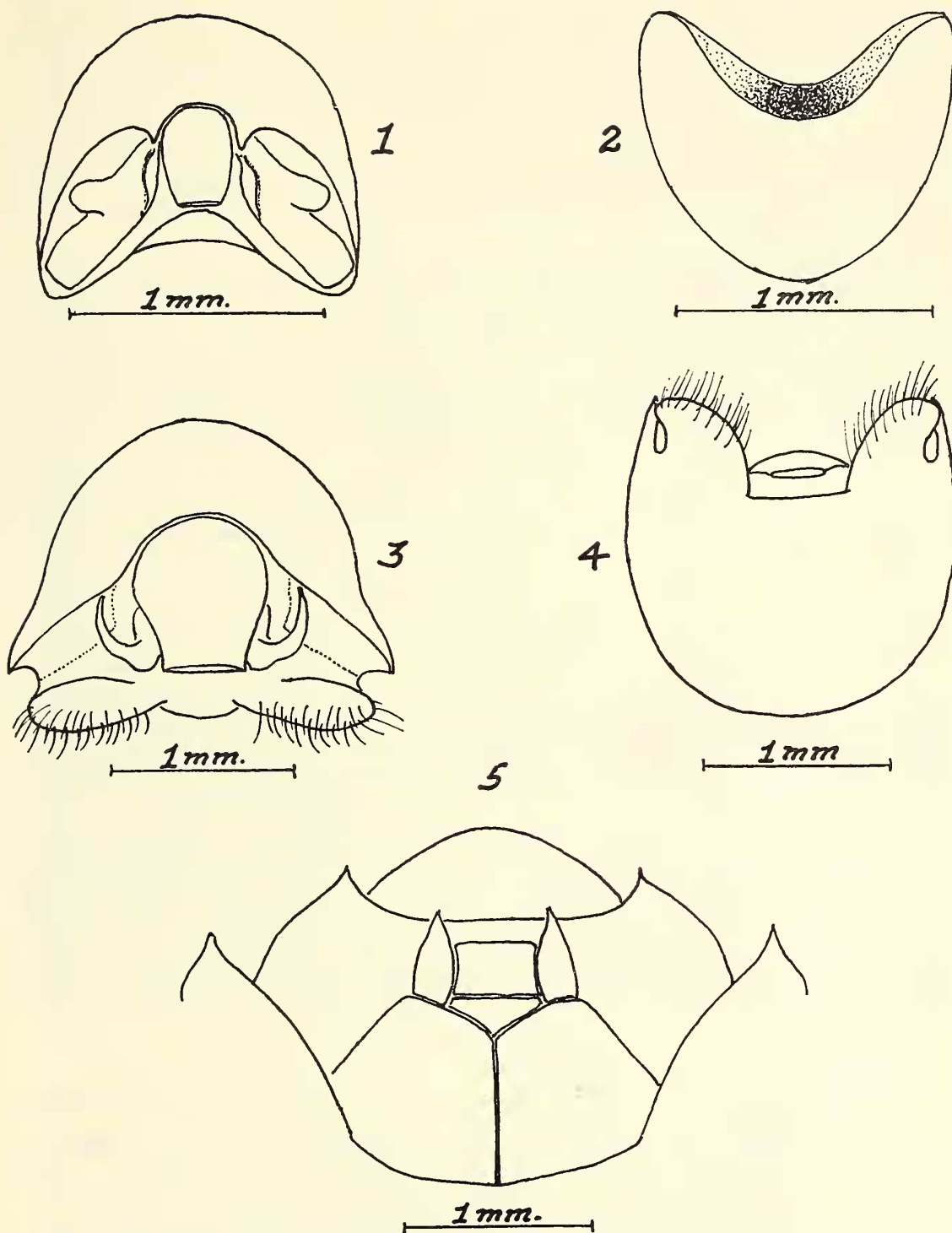


Fig. 1. Dorsal aspect of the male genital segment of *Disderia decorata* (Distant). Note the mitten-like parameres in this species.

Fig. 2. Ventral aspect of the same.

Fig. 3. Dorsal aspect of the male genital segment of *Disderia inornata* n. sp. Note the lateral apical notches and claw-like parameres in this species.

Fig. 4. Ventral aspect of the same.

Fig. 5. Ventral aspect of the female genital plates of *Disderia inornata* n. sp.

angles neither calloused nor pitted. Hemelytra densely and evenly punctured, punctures on the embolium darker, some tending to coalesce but not arranged in longitudinal rows; apical margin essentially straight, external angle roundly acute; membrane pale fulvous, slightly surpassing the apex of the abdomen, with about ten subparallel darker veins. Connexivum ochraceous to fulvous with a broad band of piceous or greenish black coalescing punctures each side of the incisures; apical segmental angles piceous, rectilinear, somewhat produced, those on the sixth segment acute, almost apiculate.

Ventral side ochraceous to pale fulvous; punctures moderate in size, fuscous to ferruginous, rather evenly distributed on the pleura, more shallow and wide spaced on the broad lateral portions of the abdomen; central portion of abdominal disc, the thoracic sterna and underside of the head essentially impunctate. Median abdominal spine reaching between the procoxae in the female but not attaining them in the male; its compressed laminate apex not broadly bent dorsally as in *D. decorata*, rather feebly curved and continued forward. Rostrum fulvous, the apex alone piceous, attaining the mesocoxae; segment I not quite reaching the prosternum; segment II twice as long as I; segment IV shorter than III; segmental ratios: 20/40/35/25. Legs darker fulvous, femora and tibiae lightly stippled with wide spaced piceous or fuscous dots; tarsi concolorous.

Male genital segment (Figs. 3 and 4) deeply U-shaped emarginate apically; each lateral apical process consisting of two superimposed short lobes, separated by a horseshoe-shaped, piceous-bordered notch; the upper lobe is flat-faced internally and fuscous there, feebly convex externally, fulvous and apically acute; the ventral lobe is strongly setigerous, stoutly subcylindrical with its apex obtusely rounded; the inner surfaces of the lower lobes form the lateral borders of the U-shaped emargination mentioned above. Parameres piceous, claw-shaped, their tips reaching the dorsal margin of the capsule. Basal plates of the female genital valves (Fig. 5) as broad as long, their apical margins subtruncate; the apical lobes are narrowly triangular, slightly tumid, their tips apiculate; both basal and apical plates lightly fusco-punctate.

Described from 14 specimens.

Holotype: Male: 10.0 mm. long to the apex of the membrane; 5.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Tejupilco, Temescaltepec, Mexico; June 24, 1933. Usinger and Hinton, collectors. Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Allotype: Female: 11.5 mm. long to the apex of the membrane; 6.0 mm. wide across the humeri; Tejupilco, Temescaltepec, Mexico; June 26, 1933. Usinger and Hinton, collectors. Deposited in the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

Paratypes: Males (7): Tejupilco, Temescaltepec, Mexico; June 22-28, 1933. Four deposited in the Usinger collection three retained in the American Museum collection. Females: (5) same data as above. Two deposited in the Usinger collection; three retained in the American Museum collection.